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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/581,268

11/10/2000

Kumar Ramaswamy

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7590

12/31/2003

Joseph S Tripoli
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EXAMINER

TRAN, TUAN A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2682

DATE MAILED: 12/31/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/581,268

Applicant(s)

RAMASWAMY ET AL.

Examiner

Tuan A Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Van de Mortel et al. (4,905,272) in view of Chiu et al. (GB 2254225) and further in view of Saegusa et al. (4,864,599).

Regarding claims 1-2, Van de Mortel discloses a wireless telephone system, comprising: one or more wireless handset, each handset inherently comprising a handset transceiver; and a base unit includes a wired interface (See fig. 1), characterized by the base unit further comprising: means for initializing the handset via the wire interface, when the handset is physically docked in the docking station, by providing to the handset a base unit security code (See col. 3 lines 29-35); and a base transceiver for communicating over a channel with each handset via its handset transceiver only if the base unit determines, upon receipt the security code from the handset, that the handset has previously been initialized by the base unit (See col. 2 lines 33-42, col. 4 lines 39-53). The subject matter of claims 1-2 differs from that disclosed in the cited reference by Van de Mortel only in that: during initialization a handset security code is read from the handset and stored to the base unit wherein both

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security codes are based on base unit serial number and handset serial number respectively; and the base transceiver for communicating over a channel with each handset via its handset transceiver only if the base unit determines, upon receipt both security codes from the handset, that the handset has previously been initialized by the base unit. Chiu teaches an initialization process in which a handset security code is read from the handset and stored to the base station (See fig. 1 and Abstract).

Saegusa suggests the use of serial number as a basic for unique device security codes (See col. 1 lines 39-48). Since all of Van de Mortel, Chiu and Saegusa disclose the process of initialization between handsets and base unit, therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teachings or suggestions of Chiu and Saegusa respectively into the wireless telephone system as disclosed by Van de Mortel for the advantage of providing secure communication between the handsets and base unit as well as reducing the total manufacturing cost of a cordless telephone system by eliminating the need to prepare a read-only memory for future system expansion, and further to have included the unique base unit security code in combination with the unique handset security code in transmission to the base unit from the handset for the advantage of enhancing the security of communication between the handsets and base unit.

Claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claim 1.

Claim 8 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claim 1, as method.

Regarding claim 3, Van de Mortel & Chiu & Saegusa disclose as cited in claim 1.

PABX cordless telephone system (as disclosed by Van de Mortel) utilized DECT

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technology wherein the DECT-systems utilized TDMA is well known in the art and therefore the bargaining of timeslot for audio packet, as cited in the subject matter of claim 3, is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 4, Van de Mortel & Chiu & Saegusa discloses as cited in claim 1. Since scrambling, which always necessitates knowledge of the scrambler seed by both parties of the communication, is common in the art; therefore, it would be obvious to people skilled in the art to apply such known knowledge into the initialization process of handset and base unit of the wireless telephone system as disclosed by Van de Mortel & Chiu & Saegusa, thereby arriving at the system of claim 4, for the advantage of providing properly communication between handsets and base unit.

Claims 10 and 12 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claim 4.

Claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claim 4, as method.

Regarding claim 5, Van de Mortel & Chiu & Saegusa discloses as cited in claim 1. Van de Mortel further discloses each handset is battery powered by a rechargeable battery and the docking station comprises a charging means for recharging the battery of a handset physically docked in the docking station (See col. 3 lines 29-33).

Regarding claim 6, Van de Mortel & Chiu & Saegusa discloses as cited in claim 5. Van de Mortel further suggests to ensure that the handset is sufficiently charged when performing the initialization (See col. 4 line 59 to col. 5 line 19). This allows not only correct transmission signals during initialization, but inherently permits normal functioning of the handset as well. Since Van de Mortel has realized this problem, therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

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invention was made to have included the means for waiting until after the handset has been recharged above the predetermined threshold before initializing the handset for the advantage of preventing errors occurred due to lacks of power.

Regarding claim 7, Van de Mortel further discloses the handset and the base unit comprises means for exchanging initialization messages during the initialization in accordance with a message format comprising plurality of fields (See fig. 5 and col. 5 lines 30-42).

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Gillis et al. (5,353,341) discloses cordless telephone arranged for operation in a frequency hopping system.
- Anglikowski et al. (4,736,404) discloses security arrangement for cordless telephone system.
- Yamagawa et al. (4,639,550) discloses cordless telephone.
- Parkerson et al. (5,592,536) discloses apparatus and method for fast initiation of connection in cordless telephone.
- Box (4,982,401) discloses method and apparatus for detecting transmission errors in cordless telephones.
- JP 61144938 discloses transmitting and receiving device.

Response to Arguments

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Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Tuan Tran** whose telephone number is **(703) 605-4255**.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Vivian Chin**, can be reached at **(703) 308-6739**.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

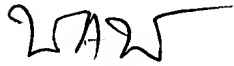
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

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Tuan Tran

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LEE NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER